FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE UNITED STATES CIVIL WAR**

**STATES WHERE SLAVERY WAS LEGAL IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1861:**

Maryland

Delaware

Kentucky

Missouri

**\_\_\_\_\_1. The Presidential Election of 1860 -**

A. was the first time a candidate had

won the electoral college without

winning the popular vote.

B. was the only time a Whig

candidate was elected President.

C. featured a winning Presidential

candidate who was not even on the

ballot in ten Southern states.

D. ended with an Electoral College tie.

**\_\_\_\_\_2. What was the principle goal of the Union at the start of the Civil War?**

A. To end slavery in the Southern

states.

B. To block Southern obstructionism to

Westward expansion.

C. To reunify the Union by forcing the

states which seceded to rejoin the

United States.

D. To keep California and the Oregon

Country in the United States.

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Which of the following was an advantage of the Confederacy during the Civil War, from 1861 – 1865?**

A. Most of the battles were fought on

their terrain.

B. Enslaved laborers worked on the

homefront during the war, and few

attempted to escape to the North.

C. Industrial production was higher in

the South than in the Union states.

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which Civil War leader was offered control over the US Military, but refused to accept the position because he would not fight against his home state, Virginia?**

A. Ulysses S. Grant

B. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson

C. Robert E. Lee

D. Albert Sidney Johnson

D. The Confederacy had more railroad

lines than the Union in less area.

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Each of the states listed above is an example of –**

A. a border state.

B. a Confederate state

C. the Upper South.

D. a free state.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. During the Bombardment of Fort Sumter –**

A. the Confederacy fired the first shots

and shelled the fort into submission.

B. dozens of Union soldiers died, as did

several Confederate spectators.

C. no federal property was surrendered

to the Confederate States.

D. Confederate General Robert E. Lee

was victorious.

**NOTE:** The *USS Merrimac* was seized by the Confederate Navy, refitted, and then renamed the *CSS Virginia* in 1862.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. The slightly misnamed (and misplaced, perhaps) Monitor-Merrimac Bridge celebrates the first –**

A. submarine battle in world history.

B. naval battle between ironclad ships.

C. battle with an African-American

captain at the helm of a Union ship.

D. use of the port at Norfolk, VA as a

navy base by the United States.

**PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP DURING THE CIVIL WAR:**

* Issued after the Union victory – or perhaps a draw – at the Battle of Antietam Creek in 1862.
* It was an executive order, given by the President’s authority as commander in chief.
* The order only applied to areas of the South still actively in rebellion against the Union – which meant that it would not apply in Norfolk, Portsmouth, or Princess Anne Country at the time.
* African-Americans were encouraged to join the armed forces of the United States to help the cause of Union.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. What document is described by all of the statements in the textbox above?**

A. The Gettysburg Address

B. The Anaconda Plan

C. The Crittenden Plan

D. The Emancipation Proclamation

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which Union leader did Abraham Lincoln fire following the Battle of Antietam Creek in 1862, for failing to pursue the enemy across the Potomac River?**

A. George Meade

B. Ambrose Burnside

C. Joseph Hooker

D. George B. McClellan

**\_\_\_\_\_8. The turning point in the Civil War occurred during the first week of July in 1863, when the Union won two great victories in the same week. Which two battles -**

**i. devastated the Army of Northern**

**Virginia (Lee’s Army) and**

**ii. gave the Union control over the**

**Mississippi River, severing the**

**South?**

A. Antietam, New Orleans

B. Fredericksburg, Fort Henry

C. Gettysburg, Vicksburg

D. Shiloh, Natchez

**THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS:**

*Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.*

*Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. …*

*The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.*

*It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.*

* **Abraham Lincoln,**

**November 19, 1863**

**\_\_\_\_\_9. In the document above, Abraham Lincoln identifies several goals of the United States during the Civil War, and several reasons why the war should continue until a Union victory is won. Which of the following**

***IS NOT A REASON* Lincoln gives for continuing the fight?**

A. to preserve democratic government.

B. to free enslaved people.

C. to make the sacrifices of Union

soldiers worthwhile.

D. to punish Southern secessionists and

their military leaders.

**\_\_\_\_\_10. How was enslaved labor used in the state of Virginia both before and during the Civil War?**

A. The enslaved worked in agriculture

and the export of cash crops.

B. Enslaved workers were hired out to

work in coal mines and on railroads.

C. Enslaved workers were put to work

in the Tredegar Iron Works in

Richmond, VA.

D. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. During this battle, Ulysses S. Grant’s soldiers launched a frontal attack on the entrenched position of Robert E. Lee and his men. As a result, thousands were slaughtered in a self-destructive assault. This 1864 battle was one of Grant’s greatest regrets during the Civil War, but signaled his commitment to pursue Robert E. Lee’s Army at any cost:**

A. The Battle of Shiloh

B. The Battle of Fredericksburg

C. The Battle of Cold Harbor

D. The Siege of Petersburg

E. The Battle of Spotsylvania

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant here on April 9, 1865 –**

A. Appomattox Courthouse

B. Yorktown

C. Richmond

D. Fredericksburg



**\_\_\_\_\_13. What Union General declared that he would begin to keep runaway enslaved people at Fort Monroe in Hampton as “contraband of war” – breaking from Lincoln’s previous policy of returning runaways and upholding the Fugitive Slave Act?**

A. William Tecumseh Sherman

B. George Meade

C. Ambrose Burnsides

D. Benjamin Butler

E. George McClellan

**\_\_\_\_\_14. During the Civil War, most soldiers died from –**

A. gunshot wounds

B. bayonet wounds

C. disease

D. starvation

E. exposure

**\_\_\_\_\_25. Because one of the principle reasons Lincoln fought the Civil War was his belief that secession destroyed democratic rule and inevitably lead to anarchy, it is ironic that –**

A. he violate the writ of *habeas corpus*

in order to hold Maryland in the

Union.

B. he allowed four states to stay in the

Union in spite of the fact that they

allowed slavery.

C. He authorized both the Homestead

Act and the construction of the

Transcontinental Railroad while he

was President.

D. He allowed West Virginia to break

away from Virginia and enter the

Union as a free state in 1863.

-------------------------------------------------------------